EL PASO HERALD

Editorial and Magazine Page Saturday, August Ninth, 1913.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION Superior exclusive features and complete news report by Associated Press Leased Wire and 200 Special Correspondents covering Arizona, New Mexico, west Texas, Mexico, Wash-

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Published by Herald News Co., Inc.: H. D. Slater (owner of two-thirds interest) President:

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When Cleveland and McKinley Spoke

■ ISTORY semetimes affords useful precedents and parallels, to guide us in meeting current problems. History conveys to us the summarized conclusions of the human mind through the ages. If there were no departures from precedent, there could be no progress. But on the other hand, it is supreme arrogance to assume that there must have been no guiding principle in the completed acts of the past.

Let us traverse some of our own recent history, with a view to establishing anew a clear comprehension of the historic American conception of national duty. On December 7, 1896, president Grover Cleveland, in a message to congress dealing in part with the Cuban situation, said:

"When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sowereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its reestablishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge.

"A contemplation of emergencies that may arise should plainly lead us to avoid their creation, either through a careless disregard of present duty or even an undue stimulation and illtimed expression of feeling. But I have deemed it not amiss to remind the congress that a time may arrive when a correct policy and care for our interests, as well as a regard for the interests of other nations and their citizens, joined by considerations of humanity and a desire to see a rich and fertile country, intimately related to us, saved from complete devastation, will constrain our government to such action as will subserve the interests thus involved and at the same time promise to Cuba and its inhabitants an opportunity to enjoy the blossings of peace."

Only two years latest president Cleveland's thinly masked prediction came.

Only two years laten, president Cleveland's thinly masked prediction came true. On April 11, 1898, president McKinley sent to congress his message summing up the whole situation with reference to Cuba and Spain, and putting the question of armed intervention straight up to congress. In this message the president gave a very clear statement of the causes and reasons for intervention. Renders will find interest in the following excerpt, especially if their inclination should prompt them to substitute the word "Mexico" for "Cuba" wherever it appears in the message. President McKinley said in part:

"The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifices of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest as well to enforce a truce as to guide the

eventual settlement.

"The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

"First. In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation, and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is therefore none of our business. It is specially our duty, for it is right at our door.

cond. We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and proper'y which no government there can or will afford and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of

legal protection.

"Third. The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade, and business of our people, and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

"Fourth, And which is of the utmost importance. The present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us and with which our people have such trade and business relations; when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves rulned; all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting spained relations, are a constant menace to our peace, and compel us to keep on a semiwar footing with a nation with which we are at peace."

Some Home Thrusts

TATISTICIAN BLANCHARD got off a good thing at the Thursday luncheon of the chamber of commerce when he said: "There are too many farmers who are farming the city of El Paso to support their holdings in the valley, and too few who are farming the valley to help build up the city of El Paso."

He pointed out that only a third of the valley is under cultivation so far, and that not all of that, by any means, could be considered as really well developed. He contrasted the position of the "gentleman farmer" living in towni and leasing his lands or hiring managers, with that of the 40 acre man living on the land and making it support him, with a comfortable surplus each year.

His remarks were neither sensational nor harsh. Yet one count understand without much straining, that the reclamation service is not satisfied with land conditions on some of its projects, including this one and the Salt river. The reclamation service must make good by placing actual farmers on the land who will develop the country to the fullest extent and who will thus justify to congress and to the nation the whole plan of national reclamation.

The reclamation service does not disallow the ordinary rights of land traders to make reasonable profits on their holdings, speculative or otherwise. But, as Mr. Blanchard said, when speculative profits are expected to run up into the hundreds or even thousands of percent, somebody is going to get the worst of it, and that somebody is apt to be the very man who is absolutely necessary to successful development—the actual farmer with small capital, some experience, and abundant energy, who will live on his little tract and make it produce a comfortable surplus over and above his own living, but who needs a degree of cooperation and consideration during the first years of his occupancy when the costs of getting started are all high and all imperative.

"Let the other fellow have a chance too," was the gist of Mr. Blanchard's talk; those who attended the luncheon were duly impressed, no doubt, and it is unfortunate that the address could not have been heard by ten times as many as

Gratitude A Minus Quantity

L PASO harbors the families of Mexican trouble makers and insures them safety, while their men folks are engaged in harassing Americans below the border. There ought to be a little more of the spirit of reciprocity

For several years, El Paso has been the headquarters of the "juntas" engaged in fomenting strife in Mexico. El Pasoans have given these men asylum, impartially, and have been liberal in their attitude toward Mexicans struggling for better conditions.

El Paso has suffered severely from the results, direct and indirect, of the disturbances in Mexico; yet El Pasoans have remained neutral, and their attitude has been conservative and friendly.

It would seem as if better treatment should be accorded, as their due, to men whose El Paso connections are known to the contending factions, than has been the case in numerous recent instances. Some of the worst offences have been committed by men who have been the guests of El Paso and have enjoyed El Paso's protection when it meant something to them.

There are times when patience ceases to be a virtue.

One-Sentence Philosophy

GLOBE SIGHTS.

(Atchison Globe.) As a rule, the boorish person who beasts that he says what he thinks, doesn't do particular credit to his

A girl might also bear in mind that her ardent admirer will have to do more than that to earn a living and

Another reason the farmer is inde-pendent is that he doesn't need to take a vacation to get plenty of exercise in

QUAKER MEDITATIONS.

(Philadelphia Record.)

Many a fellow who is looking for a soft berth finds hard luck instead. A woman can always make a name for herself, if she isn't satisfied with the one she has, by marrying some man.
"There is nothing new under the sun."
quoted the Wise Guy. "I know, but the
druggist can always give you something just as good," repiled the Simple

costs the government several millions of dollars a year to maintain the weather bureau, and yet in every community there is an old man with rheumalism who sneers at it

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

(Chicago News.) Don't howl too loudly for justice.
You might get it.
Many a woman who thinks she is
in love is merely jealous.
A man and his good resolutions frequently go broke together.
The man who gets on the top lete is

the man who gets on the job late is the first man to be pushed off.

Many a dime that falls into a blind beggar's hand goes for an eye opener.

The time you can depend upon a woman is when you are sick or in trouble. It does no harm for a man to think a

in public to prove it.

Those postcards one's friends send back from Vacation Land; they also add greatly to the joy of living.

Those postcards one's friends send back from Vacation Land; they also add greatly to the joy of living.

JOURNAL ENTRIES (Topeka Journal)

Isn't it about time for some Long-hair to invent a brand new religion? Many a woman's idea of beautiful household scenery is a yellow canary. "A penny saved is a penny carned." And a penny spent is usually a dol-

lar gone.

Life is filled with ups and downs, and with most people the downs seem At a certain age, nearly every girl is mortified because her father insists on wearing comfortable, squeaky shoes even when her beau calla.

-:- One Woman's Story -:-By Virginia Terhune Van de Water

CHAPTER XIII.

ORDON CRAIG had been away from New York for a week when Mary Danforth received her first letter from him. She had stipulated before he went that he should not write often, as she wanted "time to

"I must see whether I miss you when you are irrevocably out of sight," she had said. "Do not write oftener than once a fortnight."

In commanding this she had obeyed her head rather than her heart. She would not yield easily to any desire to keep in touch with this man whom she was beginning to love. If she really cared for him, her affection would exist no matter how long his silence: If her liking was but a passing fancy, absence and non-communication would prove this fact. Yet, in spire of her interdict, she found herself wondering how soon Craig would write. She almost hoped he would disobey her orders. you are irrevocably out of sight," she

ders.

It was Friday afternoon and Mary sat sewing, allowing herself to do this because there were no lessons to be prepared for the next day. She was embroidering a collar to be worn with her graduation gown, and her fingers piled the needle swiftly and defily while her thoughts flew ahead to the day on which she should first wear this bit of finery. Would Craig surely come on for her commencement? Would she see him in the audience, and, if so, would she be nervous? She hoped not. She also hoped that she would look so well on that occasion that the man would find her very fair and lovable.

not. She also hoped that she would look so well on that occasion that the man would find her very fair and lovable.

The arrival of the postman at an apartment house and the distribution of the letters by the hall boy are by no means closely connected, so Mary was surprised when soon after the whistle had shrilled below Jennie appeared with a letter and a small parcel.

"A registered package for you. Miss Mary," she explained, "and will you please sign for it, the carrier says? And here's two letters that the hall boy just brought up."

Mary signed the registry-card, returned it to Jennie, and, with an indifferent manner, laid the letters upon the table at her side. She would not let the maid suspect how her heart had leaped at sight of the San Antonio postmark. The other letter was a simple note of invitation from a schoolmate, but when Jennie had closed the door behind her. Mary forced herself to open this first. She did this as small hildren confronted by two articles of food which must be eaten, dispose first of that which they are lens for, saving, as they say, "the best for the last." It is doubtful if the recipient gave much thought to her schoolmate's invitation, yet she replaced it carefully in its envelope after reading it. Then she took up her western letter, and, with her embroidery schsors opened it. She found an almost agreemble self-torture in making herself perform all these detalls slowly.

But when the sheet was opened, her eyes devoured the contents eagerly. It was not a long letter, and the girl read and reread it.

"Dearest," it ran, "I may call you that because you are that to me, and my calling you by a title which belongs to you does not commit you to anything, does ht? I had a comfortable journey. But when I remembered that I was steadily drawing away from, instead of going toward you. I found it hard not to get out and take a return train to New York.

"Come to think of it, it seems to me that you tof me I must not write to you about my love for you, but I must do it just this once. I Well, I am now returning it to lis real owner. Forgive me for making it into a little souvenir instead of leaving it as it was when I received it. Perhaps you may think it worth wearing on your bangle, or with some of the lingling things kirls fasten on their chains. As long as you feel there is any chance of your some day loving me, please keep this. If you ever decide to have nothing to do with such an unworthy person as myself, you need not write me to that effect, but just return the trinket to me, and I will know the sad truth that would change my whole life. Then my heart will never be a real heart again, but a lump of lead."

There was little else to the letter except the signature, prefaced by other sentiments as seemingly foolish to the "wise and prudent" as all the rest of the epistle would have appeared. But the reader was only a young and trustful girl.

From childhood Mary Danforth had worn about her neck a thin chain and a small locket given to her by a relative. The locket she removed and slipped the coin in its place on the chain. She looked long at the initials, "G C." then kissed them suddenly, and, as if ashamed of her action, quickly clasped the chain about her throat. Unfastening her collar, she slipped the chain and its new burden inside of the neck of her dress.

"I will never return it," she said softly her eyes shining. "I know now that I will never have to return it. And"—with a sudden blush," when he comes again I shall tell him so."

14 Years Ago Today From The Herald This Date 1899.

F. W. Brown returned from the west Miss Blanche Bacon returned home this morning on the T. & P. Mrs. A. Blumenthal leaves tomorrow

for St. Louis to visit relatives. Commercial agent T. E. Hunt, of the S. P. arrived from the west this aft-

Attorney W. H. Burges left for Kan-sas City this morning, to be gone about a week. H. G. Sloan will take conductor Halstead's run on the Mexican Central un-

til his return. Karl Blumenthal has gone to Chi-cago and New York to buy a full line of fall goods. John Taylor, of the Kayser and Cox

Cattle company, returned this morning from New Mexico. Rev. W. O. Millican went up to Clouderoft this morning and will preach there Sunday. Conductor W. G. Roe, of the Mexican

Central, returned to work Sunday, after enjoying a pleasant vacation. Mrs. Ben S. Catlin and Miss Ada Krakauer dieft for Denver this morning to spend some time there.

The examination of teachers for the public schools next year will take place on the 18 and 19th of the month. The boys employed in the G. H. shops are organizing a social club to be known as the Eute Dancing club.

Mrs. Page and daughter, Miss Pearl, left for their home in Kentucky this afternoon. Miss Pearl will return in Mrs. A. Kaplan and Miss Addie Kra-

kauer left on the Santa Fe this firnian points

ABE MARTIN



No north, no south but we still have aliforny. What's become o' th' ole-Californy. What's become o the ole-

Taxes By GEORGE FITCH. Author of "At Good Old Siwash."

AXES are something of which we all heard, but which few of us have experienced. Some reckless person once said that

only death and taxes were certain. If death was no more certain than taxes, most of us would live forever. When death comes ma foldns up like a tired autumn leaf and joins the great

majority. But when the assessor pokes his head in the door, man arises in his might and tells him to go to that he is stricken patriot with only \$2.43 worth of personal effects and that the state owes him money. Many a millionaire has wept salty

tears as he has explained to the board of review that if it soaks him for \$11.29 in taxes, he will have to beg his bread from door to door; and many an automobile owner stops his car and paralyzes traffic while he deplores the fact that an extravagant and brainless administration has compelled him to loosen up to the extent of the price of four cans of gasoline.

Taxes are of two kinds-real and personal. The real are the ones which can't be dodged. They are taxes on real estate. The personal taxes are so called



'A overty Stricken aPtriot With Only \$2.43 Worth of Personal effects."

because they are a man's own business When a man owns a \$2000 cottage with a cabbage patch, inhabited by cutworms behind it, he pays real taxes. But when a man owns four bales of assorted bonds

Taxes produce most of the liars in the world—at least taxes give them their polished smooth and on one side of it were Mary's initials—"M. D."—while on the reverse side were the initials of the sender, "G. C." A tlny ring was at the top of the coin by which it could be suspended from a chain or bracelet.

From childhood Mary Danforth had worn about her neck a thin chain and the same smooth and complete the coin by which it could be suspended from a chain or bracelet.

From childhood Mary Danforth had worn about her neck a thin chain and the complete the coin by the coin by the coin the coin by which it could be suspended from a chain or bracelet.

From childhood Mary Danforth had worn about her neck a thin chain and the coin the co has a mortgage over its humble roof, because he has never seen a mortgage

and knows there isn't any such thing. Taxes are collected for the purpose of paying the expenses of the state and ity. Taxes keep up our roads, light our streets, pay our policemen and enforce our laws. This costs a great deal of money, but very few of us pay our share. Many a man who would knock you down if you offered him a dollar for a meal will cheerfully swear off his taxes and let his neighbor next door pay them for him.-Copyright by George Matthew Adams.

morning for Manitou, Colorado, to spend six weeks. C. W. Fassett has called a meeting of the Midwinter carnival committee for tonight and the movement will be launched for the big enterprise.

The stormy wind which preceded the

heavy downpour of rain last night, blew down a number of electric light and telephone wires in this city. and telephone wires in this city.

There was a lively set-to in front of the Majestic saloon this afternoon between King, the proprietor of the place, and P. A. Kelly, a mining man.

Cantaloupes are now being brought to this city by the wagon load from this vicinity. The rains came late, but they were very beneficial to the melon crop.

Miss Lily Merrill, daughter of J. A. Merrill, of the El Paso Commercial ompany, arrived today from Los An-celes. She will be in her father's office until school opens.

The Epworth League of the First M.
E. church, gave a most enjoyable so-

E. church, gave a most enjoyable so-ciable and entertainment last night at the church. The following took part in the program: Hazel Hyde, J. W. Smith, Hallie Ervin, Verner Hawkins, Mr. Hyde, A. M. Lumpkin. The following will take part in the entertainment to be given by the elo-cution class of Miss Irene Ice, at Cho-pin hall tomorrow night: Annie Cor-bin, Juanita Sorenson, Ynex Dwyer, Jessie Boone, Vera Chenoweth, Lucile Smith, Grace Matvin, Louise Sanburn, Mrs. Jessie Burford, Ana Thomas, Ora Corbin, Clara Gillespie, Mamie Brown, Corbin, Clara Gillespie, Mamie Brown, Harry Kelley, J. L. Kibbe, Edgar Kayser and Laura Armstrong.

Eleven cars of bananas arrived over the G. H. & S. A. last night and were transferred to the Southern Pacific at El Paso. They are consigned to Cali-

Big Hotel Favors Valley Paso del Norte Management Prefera Home Products to Shipped-In Goods-Little Interviews.

66T TP TO the limit of our daily usage, I will buy all the choice valley fruits and vegetables, poultry and other seasonable products that may be offered," said M. A. Schenick, assistant manager of the Paso del Norte, "provided only that they are offered early in the morning, and that they are strictly first class goods. The price will not be hard to agree on, I think. We are especially anxious to use the home grown products, first because they are actually better than most of the imported stuff, and second because we believe firmly in the principle of patronizing home industry. We shop believe firmly in the principle of patronizing home industry. We shop around every day for the very best that can be had in the markets. We start out early, and take the pick of the offerings. And we pay cash down for everything we buy. Nothing would please us more than to have the valley fruit growers and farmers establish regular relations with us, so that we might know what we could rely on in the way of regular supply. If we can get something strictly prime, we do not object to paying a premium above the ordinary market.

Even as you and L. He loved "woman, wine and song," Stayed from camp the whole night long,

Althouse he knew he was doing wrong; Even as you and L They brought him back in an ambu-

lance,
Even as you and I.
He was down and out in a death-like Even as you and L He got ten dollars and twenty days; Let us hope the lesson will change his ways,

For he who dances the fiddler pays. Even as you and L They said he was "nutty" from lack of

food, As he left the camp in a desperate mood,
Even as you and I.
But such is life as you get it here;
Let those who pity us, drop a tear
For the soldier who feeds in our mess

hall drear, without even the chance of getting a "beer," Even as you and L

Apologies to R. Kipling. G. H. & S. A. passenger engine 711 is due out of the El Paso back shops today, where it has been for a short time for light repairs. It will be assigned to passenger service out of El Paso, after it has been properly



PETTY PAUL An unkind Goop

is Petty Paul, To laugh at others when they fall! How much more kind, and good, and sweet, To run and help them to their feet! I hope you do.

for wouldn't you Like others so to help you, too? Don't Be A Goop!

ANOTHER "HIGH COST" STORY. Editor El Paso Herald: Last Saturday I sent a bucket of paint weighing 17 pounds to Apache, Ariz., via Wells Fargo express, a distance of 177 miles, on the E. P. & S. W. railroad. The paint cost me \$2.25. I have before me a receipted bill of lading amounting to \$1.10 to cover carriage on this precious package.

Letters to The Herald.

FAH communications must bear the

signature of the writer, but the name will be withheld if requested.]

ANOTHER "HIGH COST" STORY.

The passenger fare for a 150 to 300 pound person is \$7.10, 4 cents a mile, or 4% cents a pound. But this inanimate bucket of paint cost me just a fraction over 6 cents a pound to de-

JESSE WILLIAMS'S OWN STORY,

american ranchers as well as Mexican ranchers as point arms and for dinner—no luncheons go up there in the woods—we had steaks alleed in great, thick strips from the sides of a big, black bear that the lodge keeper killed, and for supper we had fried grouse and more fish, if we wanted them. A week of that kind of diet makes a meat cater out of a man and sends him back home with red blood in his veins and the sparkle of spring water in his eyes."

Even As You and I

(By Troop "C" 13th Cavalry.)

There was once a soldier who punished booze,

Even as you and I.

He played with cards, but would atways lose.

Even as you and I.

Even as you and I.

He played with cards, but would atways lose.

Even as you and I.

Even as you and I.

He played with cards, but would atways lose.

Even as you and I.

He played with cards, but would atways lose.

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He played with cards, but would atways lose.

Even as you and I.

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Even as you and I.

He played with cards, but would atways lose.

Even as you and I.

He played with cards, but would atways lose.

Even as you and I.

He played wowas, wine and sone."

American ranchers as well as Mexican arms and prospect their property from such destinates and prospect their property from such destinates and length of the 13 gum trees which loses the particular base of two pays.

Several of the 13 gum trees.

Several of the 13 gum trees which lose to pay.

Several of the 13 gum trees which lose to pay.

Several of the 13 gum trees which lose to pay.

In his garden in New Original states, have recently received treatment by a tree doctor. These trees are near St Luke's an unber of other New Engined downs of the scale of the sit ministry in honor of the 13 gum trees which lose the property from such desired to pay.

Several of the 13 gum trees which lose the property from such desired to pay.

Several of the 13 gum trees during the property from such desired to pay.

Several of the 13 gum trees during the pays of two them back

got my rifle out and made a run down to your place, and asked some of your Mexicans what was geing on.

"Jose Molinar told me that a bunch of outlaws came in town and arrested Ben Griffin and Mr. Smith, who were strangers there, and said they were going to kill all Americans they found. I borrowed a horse and saddle of Jose and rode out of town, making arrangements with a certain Mexican there in town to meet me the next morning out in the hills and tell me what was going on.

"He met me at noon, and told me the thieves had taken Ben Griffin out behind Nelson's barn and taken his six-shooter, shooting him once slightly through the breast; Griffin told them if they wanted to kill him, to kill him outright and not torture him, then the one-armed mocho fired the fatal shot. I learned later that they had turned Smith loose. I will remain here at Babloora for awhile and then may come out.

"Jesse Williams."

(Signed) "Jesse Williams"
Now I would like to ask Mr. Edwards,
our American censul, whether anybody
recognizes him as the judge and jury
to decide when Americans should kill recognizes him as the judge and jury to decide when Americans should kill thieves or not, and what right or license he has to say that if any harm comes to the Americans in the vicinity of Madera. Jesse Williams ought to he hung to a telegraph pole. I would like to call the attention of the American consul to the fact that Jesse Williams is a young man that is well educated and highly respected by all the people who know him, and nothing but praise has ever been said of him, until Mr. Edwards stated that he would be considered a murderer in the eyes of any nation.

I should like to ask Mr. Edwards if Mr. Williams was not justified by both federals and Constitutionalists in his act, and praised by them for defending the property rights of the Babicora ranch. To my certain knowledge, Mr. Williams is a welcome visitor at the headquarters of the military and civil authorities of the state of Chibuahua, and Mr. Griffin, who was murdered in coid blood at Chuichupa, was no more to be censured or killed for the trouble at Madera than was Mr. Edwards at Ciudad Juarez.

I should like to say to the readers of

Ciudad Juarez.

I should like to say to the readers of this communication that I am not a stranger in Mexico, and though I came from a colonist settlement, I am not a Mormon. I was in the ups and downs of the war every day until May 28, 1913, when I came out.

I have been a prisoner five time to

when I came out.

I have been a prisoner five times, in the hands of the federals and the rebels. I have paid to exceed \$5.00 in ransoms, besides having suffered loss in various ways, and for the first time I have undertaken to publish my opinion concerning the trouble there. In my opinion, if we had a few more senators like senator Fall of New Mexico, a few more Americans like Jesse Williams of Chulchupa, the rights of an American citizen would be respected in Mexico.

S. H. Veater.

Evening Scene By Walt Mason

The western sky is tinged with rose,

the day is ended now; and wearily the farmer goes to milk the muley cow. The farmer goes to milk the muley cow. The cow has anger in her eyes, and life to her seems stale, for all day long she's swatted flies with her brisk, ropy tail. The farmer takes his milking stool and sits down by her side. "So, boss! So, boss," we hear him drool, 'dodgast your brindled hide! So, boss, so boss! FII take a sail or use a nitehfeet's propose. take a rail, or use a pitchfork's prongs, if you don't keep your doggone tail where your derned tail belongs! So, bossy, so —so and repeat! Be still, you pesky fool! You want to use your big splay feet to knock me off this stool! You've knocked the bucket half a block, and still your tail you switch! Just wait until I get a rock—I'll show you which is which!" The dusk has deepened into might, the zephyrs whisper low; the stars engine with W. R. Callender.

Trees Saved By Surgery Old Wounds Healed and Decay Is Checked by New Methods, and and Many Fine Trees Saved.

W ASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—A. group of interested tors upon a city square is eagerly watching a man who is "doing something" to a tree. What the "something" is no one seems to know but the man himself. He has two assistants. One of them carries a bucket of tar and several brushes. The other has a rough box and a paddle for mixing small quantities of cement. The man has been observed working at that fraction over 6 cents a pound to deliver.

Could the people find a remedy in interstate commerce commission? Or dare the people whisper public ownership of all transportation facilities? Finally, Mr. Editor, where does our El Paso merchant came in? He talks of trade in our neighboring states; will he not have to attack that rate first before he presumes on the good nature of an intelligent purchaser? This in behalf of a suffering public.

Gustave C. Hoenes.

Gustave C. Hoenes.

Tree at intervals for several days. Now the is finishing his work. A number of branches have been cut off. Now the wounds are being coated well with the cur so that they will not admit moisture and cause the true to decay. At one side of the trunk is a good-sized hole. A squirrei used to live in it and hide nuts there. The man cleans out the nut shells and with sharp tools chisels out all the decayed fibre down to the clean white wood. Now he is tree at intervals for several days. Now noie. A squirrei used to live in it and hide nuts there. The man cleans out the nut shells and with sharp cools chisels out all the decayed fibre down to the clean white wood. Now he is going to fill that hole with cement. After a few years, if he does his work well, the bark will grow over that filling so that there will hardly be a sear upon the trunk of the tree to indicate that there once was a great rotten place that would soon have caused it to die.

in country in the world and sove that the not appear to country in the world and sove the ordinary market.

"No country in the world should go to war with such improper or whole world the ordinary market."

"No country in the world should go to war with such improper or whole world the ordinary market."

"No country in the world should go war with such improper or whole world the world should go war with such improper or whole world war world the world should go war with such improper or whole world war world world war world world war world world war world w

Every totten spot upon a tree is the result of some wound or injury which may have been received when the tree was young. Because it was neglected it developed rot and decay just as the it developed rot and decay just as the neglected wound of an animal may suppurate and produce serious conditions. Every cut or wound made in a tree should be promptly protected by a coating of tar or lead paint, applied from two to four days after the cutting, so that the surface may be dry enough to absorb it properly. In exceptional cases, this coating may be applied immediately after the cutting, when to do it later would necessitate the dangerous reclimbing of a high tree. Large wounds should be inspected each year and painted or tarred until they are completely healed over. If cracks or sears appear upon the surface these should be carefully filled with tar or paint to keep out moisture.

Pruning Time Important.

The time of pruning is important, it should be done when there is the least flow of san and when there is the least flow of san and when there is the longest possible growing season to avast in healing the wound. The method of cutting off branches is also important. In removing a large limb, an undercut should be made first in order to prevent splitting slivers of bark and wood from the trunk. In taking off a large, heavy branch, it is better to cut off the main body first at a distance of several feet from the trunk after which the stub can be amputated without danger of ruining the tree.

No protruding stumps of limbs must be left. They give the tree an unsightly appearance and are rarely if ever healed over. Even after many Pruning Time Important.

Without danger of ruining the tree.

No protruding stumps of ilmbs must be left. They give the tree an unsightly appearance and are rarely if ever healed over. Even after many years, the exposed wood may admit decay into the trunk of the tree. The tree doctor frequently finds his heaviest work in curing the decay resultant from these protuberances which need never have begun, if the first cutting had been properly done.

In Interesting Operation.

Filling the cavity of a great tree is an interesting operation both to the tree doctor and the many people who like to watch his work. After the cavity has been thoroughly cleaned out a thin coating of tar is applied. Cree-sote was formerly used for this purpose, but has been found to penetrate the wood of the tree and to escape through the bark. After the first coating has dried a heavier one is applied. This, toe, is thoroughly dried before the filling is mixed according to the size of the cavity. For a small cavity one part Portland cement and two parts sand are used. For the main part of a large cavity a mixture of two parts cement to one part gravel is preferable. This mixture should be run into the cavity in a semi-liquid form and allowed to set for several days. Then the top filling of cement and sand is applied. This last is dyed as nearly the color of the tree as possible.

The skill of the tree doctor has been better demonstrated in Washington, and which was planted by Thomas Jefferson, was uprooted by the storm that sweet the capital city 10 days ago. It had been aved a decade ago from splitting by the tree surgeons, and now they will undertake their mest ambitions cask—that of restoring this century-old plant to its upright estate and saving its life.

present a wondrous sight, a million world's aglow. And still through dingle and through dale the farmer trails his cow, and soaks her with a cedar rail upon her bulging brow. And we, though kindly and humane, can only cheer him on, for we've milked cows-and know the strain-at eventide and dawn,-Copyright, 1913, by George Matthew Adams.

J. Vincent, extra fireman for the